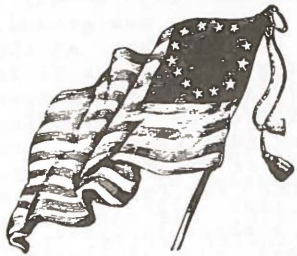
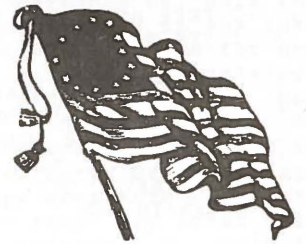


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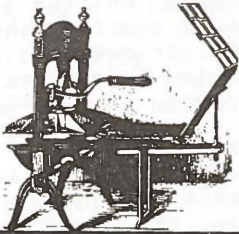


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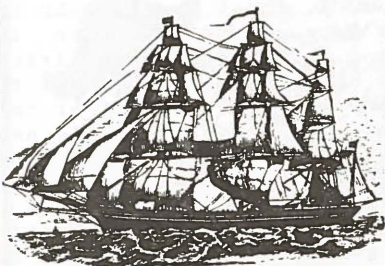
VOL 10 NO. 3

Dermatology Clinic

S/C Billie White

VIEWPOINT: Bicentennial Keychains?

The Padre Speaks:
"Who is my neighbor?"



A Bicentennial Message from the Commanding Officer



Perhaps, if you are on the outside looking in, whether it be through books, papers, or television, information concerning our Bicentennial could become repetitious. However, if you are in the military, the Bicentennial probably takes on a different meaning to you because for two hundred years military personnel have been participants in the making of our history rather than observers.

This is not to say that other Americans have not been an important part of our history; they have, but without the military doing their jobs for two centuries, it is very doubtful that the others could do their jobs.

There are people, including some military, who spend their time trying to expose the faults of our system of government. And oh yes, our system does have its faults, but unlike many countries, we do have a system, a system that works. Constructive criticism and suggestions for bettering our system are what we need, not fault finders or pessimists.

Some people complain that the Bicentennial is too commercialized. Why should we complain? We should be thankful that we live in a country that allows ownership, advertising, freedom to sell and, in most cases, the ability to buy the goods that suit our needs.

The Bicentennial of America is not only the end of a glorious history, it also is the beginning of an era of what can be years of great promise and potential. Let us join together in keeping and fulfilling this promise.

Although the Bicentennial gives each of us an opportunity to honor past history, it does much more; it provides us with an opportunity to prepare for the future, strengthen our traditions and eliminate our weaknesses. For two hundred years, the Armed Forces of the United States have protected our rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. As part of the Armed Forces, you can be proud of your contributions in preserving the basic freedoms of America.

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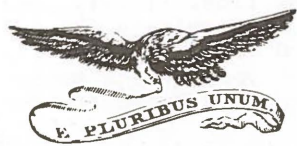
Viewpoint



The second century is over, the third begun. The Bicentennial has been announced, celebrated, commercialized, and, to some cynical observers, degraded. But it remains a big day in America.

200 years is an unimaginable length of time to the average man. It's impossible to grasp directly any number larger than five; above that is simply "many". 200 years isn't that long in the history of a country however. A country is capable of grasping that number, and recalling events that have taken place in that time.

A bicentennial is a unique event. Even though it has been commercialized beyond good taste (Bicentennial keychains?), America's 200th is still a special event. The feeling that is described by the words "american spirit" is rare these days. We think that the third century is the time to take stock, re-assess, decide, and plan. It is the time to decide who we are as a nation, what we want, where we want to go, and how we will get there. In short, the third century is the time for America to really grow up.



Unionize....

Two important military manpower issues, effective continuation of the all volunteer force during economic recovery and possible unionization of the Armed Forces, were among the many subjects addressed by Secretary of Defense Donald H. Rumsfeld at a recent convention of the American Newspaper Publishers Association in New York City.

In the question and answer session, Mr. Rumsfeld said that only time will tell if adequate recruiting levels can be maintained, and that unionization is fundamentally incompatible with the military command structure.

question & answer

Q: What is your position on the unionization of the Armed Forces?

A: The people of the military establishment are in fact the military establishment. They're fundamental to its importance and their morale and their treatment is of great importance but the idea of unionization is fundamentally incompatible with the military command structure.

It reminds me of that wonderful line from, I believe, H. L. Menkin, "That for every human problem there's a solution that is simple, neat, and wrong." That (unionization) is one.

Q: Given a continuation of the situation that we have today no major conflicts and a continuation of the economic recovery, how long does the Defense Dept. today estimate we can continue to a totally voluntary military establishment.

q&a cont.

A: The answer is, I don't know. We're plowing new ground. There is a theory that as the unemployment goes down, as it is that the military establishment will have difficulty attracting and retaining sufficient numbers of people to serve in the Army, Navy and the Air Force on a voluntary basis, and particularly in particular skills. I do not know if that will happen or not. I think that the questions to how successful we will be in

recruiting people depends on many factors, certainly not excluding the economy--that's important--but I think there are other factors. I, personally, have relatively strong views on the subject.

I have no problem whatever using compulsion on the United States of America to get the military manpower that we need to protect this country's national security. I do have a problem paying people in the Armed Forces lousy pay, 50 or 60 percent of what they'd be making in the civilian manpower market; having bad personnel policies; bad management policies, and using the crutch of the draft to permit you to continue that kind of nonsense. It seems to me that we ought to be willing during times of peace, to break our necks to improve management; to improve the personnel policies; to compete in the civilian manpower market to bring in people we need in the Armed services and if we can't do that, fine, then we have to go back to the draft. But we ought not to go back to the draft easily because when we had the draft, don't forget what it was-- it was an arrangement whereby about one of every four young men was told, okay buster, you don't do what your three buddies do for the next three of four years, you do what we want you to do, and by the way, we're going to tax you. We're going, in effect, to impose a tax by paying you 60 or 70 percent of what your friends would be making in a civilian manpower market.

Now, I think we'll make it. We're getting people with improving skills and capabilities. We do not have a problem at the present time attracting or retaining the people that we need. I will be the first one to come out and say that we aren't able to, if in fact we're not able to because that's an area that we have got to see that we have the people that we need. But I think only time will tell.

Dermatology

Everyone, regardless of age, sex, race, and economic station in life has skin. Skin is the largest organ of the body, and one that is absolutely essential to life. Skin prevents the passage of disease organisms, regulates the temperature of the body, and provides the foundation for nerve endings of various types.

And everyone has skin problems at one time or another. From adolescent acne to skin cancer, at one time or another everyone has a dermatological problem. And to treat these problems, the NRMCM operates a Dermatology Clinic.

Derm Clinic is staffed by LCDR Henry Katz, HM3 Kayellen Moore, dermatologist, and HM3 Peggy Morrill as a general service corpsman. The clinic sees 25 to 30 patients per day with conditions ranging from contact dermatitis to basal cell epidermal carcinoma (skin cancer). They treat warts, acne, fungal infections, and scabies, just to name a few of the more common conditions. HM3 Moore and HM3 Morrill usually do the bulk of the procedures that can be done in the clinic, including treatment for warts.

The procedures done in the clinic fall into two general types: diagnostic and therapeutic. The diagnostic procedures are things like biopsies (punch shave, and rarely excisional), potassium hydroxide preparations (to provide micro-identification of fungi) and stains. Diagnostic procedures are more important in dermatology than in the usual clinical setting because of the visual similarity of skin conditions. The procedures involved for therapy are usually restricted to excision and chemotherapy.



HM3 Morrill prepares a slide for examination of fungus.

As with other clinics, Dermatology has certain days set aside for certain activities. Tuesday afternoons Dr. Katz reviews biopsy slides in the lab, Wednesdays are reserved for active duty patients exclusively, although active duty are not restricted to Wednesdays. On Friday afternoons, Dr. Katz is in minor surgery. On an average Dermatology sees more patients per doctor than any other clinic. In addition, a walk-in clinic is operated for patients with warts, something almost unheard of since the advent of Family practice.

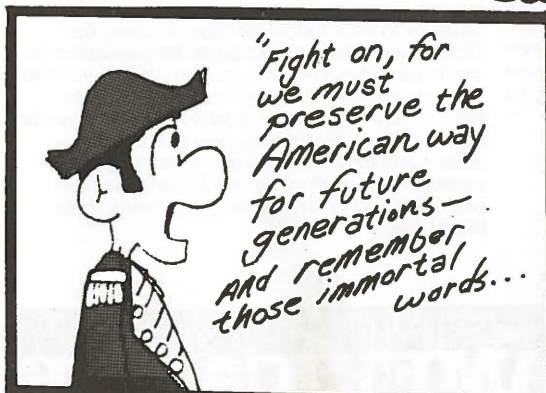
Comparatively few skin conditions will cause death. However, nearly all of them are uncomfortable (poison ivy), and more than a few are chronic (allergic reactions). In a sense, Dermatology is a luxury since one of its goals is to improve the physical appearance of patients. Although the specialty is rarely involved with serious life-threatening disease, Dermatology Clinic contributes significantly to the well-being of the patients of NRMCM Memphis.



Dr. Katz and HM3 Moore perform a punch biopsy to aid a diagnosis.

CORPSMAN

Mark Smith



"The Padre Speaks"

Senior Corpsman Billie White

As I sit to write these words I am conscious of just having attended a cultural awareness workshop. A centuries old question keeps nagging at me, "Who is my neighbor?"

The dictionary gives two definitions of the word "neighbor": he may be a person who lives near you or he may be your fellow man. The first definition is based on space, the second on species.

If what I treasure most in myself is something that I share with a small group, my interests will largely be limited to that group. If, however, the thing in myself in which I set my largest store is something that every man at least potentially possesses, there will be no limit to my social concern.

We define ourselves in terms of color, religion, nation intelligence, race, and rank. But above all this I am a child of God. If this can be seen as our primary characteristic, we will be able to be open to others, regardless of the above mentioned characteristics.

My love of neighbors is so much dependent upon what I love in myself. What I believe I am will determine who my neighbor will be.

Who is my neighbor? The answer will be found in answering the question, "Who are you?"



"This day should be commemorated as the day of deliverance, by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty . . . It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parades, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires and illuminations from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward forevermore."

John Adams (July 4, 1776)

HN Billie White was born in Shattuck, Oklahoma in 1953, and lived in the area until she entered the Navy in 1973. She attended Laverne Public High School in Laverne, Oklahoma. While in high school, Billie lettered in basketball and also became an active member of the Future Homemakers of America and the Methodist Youth Fellowship.

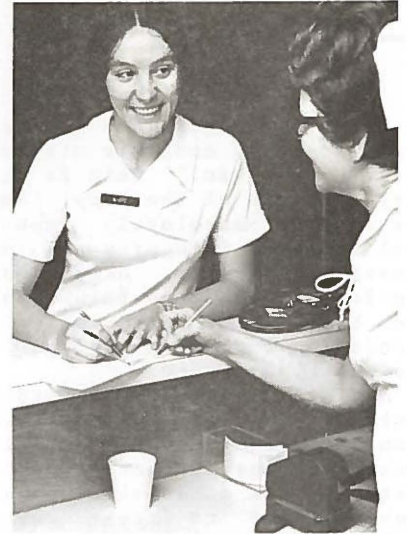
After high school Billie spent a semester at Panhandle State College in Goodwill, Oklahoma. She left school to work at Laverne General Hospital which began a love of nursing that continues to this day.

Like so many other people at the NRMC, Billie had enlisted for educational benefits and the chance to travel. She went from Oklahoma to boot camp in Orlando Great Lakes for Corps School, and she's been in Memphis since June of 1974, working on ward 4 West

4 West was, until recently, a female surgical ward, but now cares for male surgical patients as well. The ward's patients also include certain post partum patients who have either given up their babies for adoption, or lost the child in birth. These patients are separated from the other post partum patients for obvious reasons. The ward staff is kept busy and, naturally, the responsibilities of the senior corpsman increase with each change in ward routine.

On March 12 of this year Billie's life underwent a happy change when she married HN Tony White, coincidentally the senior corpsman of SICU.

Billie's enlistment expires in December of next year. She doesn't at this time have any plans for reenlisting. Since the Navy no longer has the NENEP program, she plans to continue her nursing education as a civilian and will take the Tennessee state nursing boards for LPN this fall.



Senior Corpsman Billie White discusses a patient's chart with charge nurse, Ms. Dominick.



The Great Seal

On July 4, 1776, following the signing of the Declaration of Independence, John Hancock, President of the Continental Congress, said:

"We are now a nation and I am ready to hear you vote on the question, 'Resolved that Dr. Franklin, Mr. Thomas Jefferson and Mr. John Adams be a committee to prepare a device for a Seal of the United States of North America'."

That committee and other committees worked for six years until the Great Seal in its present form was finally approved by Congress in 1782, and bears the date of its authorization, July 4, 1776.

The seven white and six red stripes on a shield with a solid blue field above, represent 13 original states united in the Congress. A North American bald eagle holds an olive branch in its right talon, and a bundle of 13 arrows in its left talon, to signify the United States' preference for peace but preparation for war. In the eagle's beak is a scroll on which is inscribed "E Pluribus Unum," meaning One from Many: one Federal Government made up of many states. Over the eagle's head are 13 stars on a blue field in the rays of the sun surrounded by clouds, a constellation symbolizing the birth of the new Nation. The Great Seal also serves as the national coat-of-arms of the United States.

The SPIRIT of 1776
AMERICA 1976

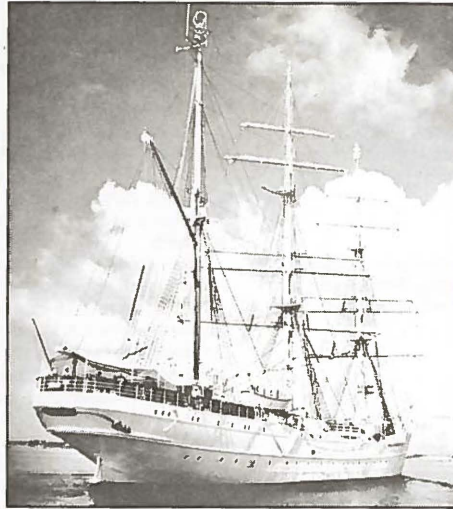
International Flotilla To Sail Hudson On July 4th



At 10 a.m. on July 4th a flotilla of more than 200 "tall sailing ships" from all over the world will sail up the Hudson River for a unique marine parade in New York Harbor in commemoration of America's Bicentennial. The **Operation Sail 1976** Independence Day event will take approximately four hours from the time the fleet gets underway until the last ship reaches the George Washington Bridge. The U.S.C.G. *Eagle*, one of the largest square-riggers still in operation, is hosting the event, and will lead the fleet up the Hudson and in the pass-in-review in the harbor.

Historic sailing charts used in 1775 and 1776 will add to the authenticity of the commemorative sailing. The colonial-era charts are being supplied to the **Operation Sail 1976** fleet by the Defense Mapping Agency Hydrographic Center (DMAHC), an organization which since 1830 (then the Depot of Charts and Instruments) has been responsible for providing the U.S. Navy, Merchant Marine, and other civilian mariners with navigational charts and publications required to sail the high seas.

DMAHC, one of the three divisions of the Defense Mapping Agency, is located in



suburban Maryland just outside Washington, D.C. The other two divisions, the Topographic Center and the Aerospace Center, map the land and chart the skies, respectively.

The **Operation Sail 1976** flotilla includes 17 sailing ships which departed from England for the Canary Islands and then to Bermuda to join the main sailing fleet. The Atlantic crossing is an especially appropriate aspect of the Bicentennial event since it was by similar vessels on the same ocean that most American settlers reached the New World.

Eagle, will host the July 4th sail parade in New York Harbor.

The Giant Leap for Mankind

Seven years ago on July 20, 1969, an estimated one-sixth of the people on Earth listened as a dream of the ages was fulfilled. "Houston, Tranquility Base here. The *Eagle* has landed." Man had landed on the Moon. It was 4:18 p.m. Eastern Daylight Time.

Astronauts Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin descended to the surface of the Moon in the Apollo 11 lunar module *Eagle*, while Michael Collins orbited the Moon in the command module *Columbia*. Three days later they completed their journey back to Earth, splashing down in the Pacific on July 24. A United States flag remained on the Moon to mark the sojourn there of America's first space voyagers.

Everyone who was alive and aware has memories: flickering black-and-white television pictures beamed across a quarter-million miles from Moon to Earth; words like Collins',



Astronaut Edwin E. Aldrin, Jr., lunar module pilot, walks near the lunar module during the Apollo extravehicular activity five years ago. This picture was taken by Astronaut Neil A. Armstrong, commander, with a 70mm lunar surface camera.

"Houston, the *Eagle* has wings"; and Armstrong's touching and poignant mention of a sign carried by a girl in Chicago: "Through you we touched the Moon."

We who will never walk on the Moon; we who are destined never to leave Earth; we who could only stare in wonder and awe—we bounced, kangaroo-style, with Buzz Aldrin; we spoke those words with Neil Armstrong: "That's one small step for a man; one giant leap for mankind."



'...the most important collection of words ever written'

The U.S. Declaration of Independence, which affirmed individual and political equality and the right of self government, has been called one of the most important collections of words ever written. Thomas Jefferson, a delegate from Virginia in his early thirties, was appointed by the Continental Congress to draft this document which cut the ties between the American colonies and Great Britain, and which, subsequently, changed the course of world history.

The ideas and theories that were included in Jefferson's Declaration were not new; the document was a synthesis of what leading colonial citizens have been discussing for years. Basically, the Declaration of Independence relied on John Locke's contract theory of government which maintains that the source of a government's power lies with the people to be governed, not in "the divine right of kings." Jefferson elaborated on this theory with two significant features. First, he stated that certain "unalienable" rights could never be usurped by the government; second, if the government tried to destroy these

rights, the people have a right and a duty "to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security."

The first part of the Declaration dealt with these political principles on which the colonists based their right to revolt. The second part of the document applied these principles to the conditions in the colonies during the 1770s. It lists such grievances as the abridged rights of individuals, taxation without representation, economic and trade restrictions, inequality of justice, English troops on colonial soil, and many other problems of the day for which the colonists believed the British Parliament and King George III to be responsible.

This charter for independence in 1776 endorsed an extremely radical concept on which to build a government—a government of the people, by the people, for the people which has withstood the test of 200 years. An incendiary document in its day, the Declaration of Independence ignited a flame of freedom seen and felt throughout the world.

'Life, Liberty & The Pursuit of Happiness...'

"Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" today may be the best-known phrase of bedrock Americanism. But 200 years ago it carried new meaning for the founding fathers and everyday folks of 1776. For a Bicentennial backward glance, here's the way "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" actually were at the birth of the Nation according to "We Americans," the National Geographic Society's informal history of the United States.

Life

There were 3.9 million Americans when the first census was taken in 1790. One out of five was black, and the birthrate was about the same as for whites. Births and immigration resulted in a doubling of the colonial population about every 25 years—much more than in the Old World.

In New England, women married at about age 20, men from 25 to 27. The first baby came in about 15 months, and additional children about every two years thereafter, reaching the average family size of seven to nine offspring.

The air was supposed to be healthier than in the Old World. Records don't indicate, however, that colonial children had any better chance of surviving than did youngsters in Europe and England, since through the 1700s, epidemics claimed about 30 per cent of youths under 20 years old.

In 1776, there were 3,500 medical men in the colonies, and experience was the biggest part of their education. Qualified dentists could not be found in the New World until about 1760. Tooth-pullers of the day set teeth from animals, especially elk, in plates for common folk. But George Washington had false teeth carved of the ivory of hippopotamus and walrus.

Liberty

Liberty was on the minds of most colonists. Free men usually owned enough property to qualify to vote, and after the Revolutionary War six states cut down the requirements. Nobody thought of giving the vote to women.

The Colonies' first political riot was probably the one that claimed two lives in Philadelphia in 1779. Five years later the militia had to be called out to squelch a political fracas in Charleston, South Carolina.

Campaign buttons appeared in 1789 plugging Washington, the only candidate for the presidency.



Pursuit of Happiness

The colonists were great for pursuing happiness: New York City one year had 24 celebrations that called for bonfires, public dinners, fireworks, and illuminations in house windows.

Colonial children flew kites, shot marbles, played hopscotch, leapfrog, and hide-and-seek, and sang "Here We Go Round the Mulberry Bush"

and "London Bridge is Falling Down." Youngsters who lived in the country often had deer and squirrels as pets, or perhaps a mockingbird in a cage.

Hunting for food was widespread and took great numbers of deer, bear, elk, and wildfowl. In Virginia in 1705 so many deer were shot that hunting them was stopped for a time.

The colonists' favorite drink was rum. Pennsylvania alone imported 526,700 gallons in 1752 and distilled another 80,000.

B. Franklin wanted arrows...

If Benjamin Franklin had had his way, America's first Army would have faced British and Hessian troops with long bows. Franklin believed that undisciplined farmers, merchants and frontiersmen stood a much better chance against one of Europe's finest armies if they used cunning, and arrows.

The longbow offered many advantages over the 18th Century musket to the early American Army. Metal was in short supply in the colonies but wood for bows was abundant. Although a bow maker could learn his trade in a matter of weeks, it took years to become a skilled gunsmith.

The longbow made no sound and produced no smoke which could betray a position. With the bow there was no chance of misfire or flareback, as there was with a musket. Many musketeers lost their eyebrows or even their sight when a strong wind blew fire from their weapons back in their faces.

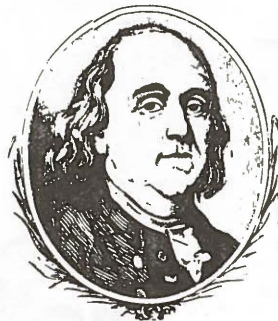
A British infantryman marching with musket, lead and loading equipment was forced to carry many times the weight of an archer with a bow and large quiver of arrows. The musketeer was also at the mercy of weather and terrain. Should his gunpowder become wet, he was nearly defenseless. But wet weather had little effect on the bow's effectiveness.

From a great distance, an arrow shot from a long bow was more likely to kill than a musket ball. At 200 yards an arrow could pierce an inch of solid oak. But the musket ball, shot from 200 yards, was nearly incapable of piercing a man's body.

Probably the best advantage of the longbow over the musket was the speed with which arrows could be strung and released. A good archer could fire 12 to 14 arrows in the time that it took most infantrymen to reload.

Franklin's idea seemed to have merit but the Continental Congress did not agree. They voted down the resolution and America's Army marched into battle with a few Kentucky rifles (actually produced in Pennsylvania), and a large number of muskets similar to those of the British.

Many of the colonists, however, had no muskets, and carried spears, shovels, axes or clubs. Some went into battle with no weapons at all.



Liberty Bell

Bostonians point out that if the Liberty Bell had been cast by Paul Revere it might still be ringing today, since a number of his bells are still doing their job.

If the Liberty Bell was a casting failure, however, its inspiration to the Nation far outweighs its physical defects. The bell is famous in several other ways. It is the most widely traveled bell in the world. Its first trip was made on Sept. 18, 1777, when the British Army was about to occupy Philadelphia. Removed from the belfry, it was taken to Allentown, Pa., where it was hidden in Zion's Church until June 27, 1778, when it was returned to Philadelphia and rehung in the tower of Independence Hall.



The tradition is that the Liberty Bell cracked as it was being rung during the funeral procession for Chief Justice John Marshall in 1835. The bell dates from the middle of the 18th Century but did not become famous until it was rung to proclaim the adoption of the Declaration of Independence.

It was not always known as the Liberty Bell; in fact, it was not until 15 years before the Civil War that opponents of slavery in the United States, noting its inscription, "Proclaim Liberty," adopted the cracked old bell as a symbol of their cause and called it the "Liberty Bell."

The entire lettering on the bell might be called prophetic. The United States was still an English colony when the bell was ordered by the Pennsylvania Assembly from the Whitechapel Foundry in London. It was specified that the inscription read, "Proclaim Liberty throughout the land unto all the inhabitants thereof. Lev. XXV. 10." Just over two decades later, the Liberty Bell did just that.